Access Modules 1-3 Objectives and Self-Assessments

Module 1 Objectives

By the end of Module 1, a student will be able to understand basic database concepts, how to move around in Access and know the difference between a table, query, form and report. Lastly, the student will be able to design, create, and maintain a table.

Module 1 Self-Assessment
Database Concepts
1.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) Components that make up an Access database are called
A. records
B. objects
C. tables
D. reports
2.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) You connect two separate tables through a(n) that appears in both tables.
A. primary key
B. foreign key
C. common field
D. value
3.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) Primary keys are
A. not necessary
B. almost always used
C. only used in special circumstances
D. none of the above
4.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) The primary key whose values uniquely identify each record in a table, is called a
when it is placed in a second table to form a relationship between
the two tables.
A. primary key
B. foreign key
B. foreign key C. golden key
D. smart key
D. smart key

5.) Multiple Choice:	
Q.) Primary keys are	e
A. alwa	ys set by Access
B. neve	
	ue identifiers for each record
D. none	of the above
6.) Multiple Choice:	
· -	llowing is a TRUE statement?
	ta value is a column in a table.
B. A rec	cord is a column in a table.
C. A fie	eld is a row in a table.
D. A re	cord is a row in a table.
7.) Multiple Choice:	
Q.) A(n)	is a question you ask about the data stored in a database.
A. table	
B. form	
C. quer	
D. repor	rt
8.) Multiple Choice: Q.) Unless you spec	rify otherwise, the records resulting from a query are listed (sorted) by
A. the f	 irst field
B. the p	nst netu orimary key
C. what	order they were entered
D. the la	
	
9.) Multiple Choice:	
	ay to create a form is to use a(n)
A. Wiza	ird
C. Tem	oForm Wizard
D. Outli	
D. Outil	
10.) Multiple Choice:	
	report, the AutoReport Wizard displays the report in view.
A. Outli	
B. Desi	
C. Prin	t Preview
D. Data	

Designing, Creating and Maintaining Tables in a Database 11.) Multiple Choice:	
Q.) Normalizing a database will:	
A. Help to prevent redundant data	
B. Have no effect on the accuracy of the database	
C. Run queries automatically	
D. None of the above	
12.) Multiple Choice:	
Q.) What is the purpose of the data type property for a field?	
A. Determines the properties that can be set for a field	
B. Allows the user to set formats for the field	
C. Determines the type of data that will be entered into the field.	
D. All of the above.	
13.) Multiple Choice:	
Q.) For which two types of fields do you assign a field size?	
A. Number and Date/Time	
B. Currency and Text	
C. Text and Number	
D. Text and Memo	
14.) Multiple Choice:	
Q.) Why was the OrderNum field defined as a text field?	
A. Numbers will be used for calculations.	
B. Numbers will not be used for calculations.C. Numbers will include letters.	
D. None of the above.	
15.) Multiple Choice:	4
Q.) A(n) value, which results when you do not enter a value for a field, is	not
permitted for a primary key A. true	
B. false	
C. null	
D. empty	
16.) Multiple Choice:	
Q.) What does a pencil symbol in a datasheet's row selector represent?	
A. Enter mode for selected record.	
B. Edit mode for selected record.C. An Error within selected record.	
D. Row available for New record.	
D. KOW available for fivew focula.	

17.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) What does a symbol indicate in a datasheet's row selector represent?
A. Row available for a new record.
B. Enter mode for selected record.
C. Edit mode for selected record.
D. An Error within selected record.
18.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) What is the difference between Navigation mode and Editing mode?
A. With Navigation mode, the entire content of the cell is selected, with Edit
mode the insertion point is visible.
B. With Editing mode, the entire contents of the cell is selected, with Navigation
mode, the insertion point is visible.
C. Navigation mode allows you to move the insertion point between characters in
a cell.
D. None of the above.
19.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) What is the effect of deleting a field from a table structure?
A. A blank field replaces the current field.
B. The field and all its values are removed from the table.
C. The field is removed, but the values remain.
D. None of the above.
20.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) How do you insert a field between existing fields in a table structure?
A. Select Insert, Rows menu item.
B. Click the Insert Rows button on the Standard toolbar.
C. Choose "Insert Rows" from the shortcut menu.
D. All of the above.
21.) Multiple Choice:
Q.) A field with the data type appears in the table datasheet as a check box.
A. Text
B. AutoNumber
C. Yes/No
D. Hyperlink

Module 2 Objectives

By the end of Module 2, a student will be able to set a table's field properties, copy records from another table, modify a table's format in Datasheet view, and set up how pages print and print a table. The student will also be able to create a query using a Wizard, create a new database and add a table using design view, datasheet view, and importing Excel data into an Access table.

Module 2 Self-Assessment

1.) Multiple Choi	ice:
	operty do you use to control the display appearance of a field value?
A.	Caption
B.	Format
C.	Field Size
D.	Default Value
2.) Multiple Cho	
Q.) The Defa t	ult Value property is used to
A.	add standard text that is automatically entered into a field
B.	assign a true or false value to a field
	specify whether a value is required in a field
D.	specify a message to be displayed when invalid data is entered in a field
3.) Multiple Cho	
	nsure correct data is entered into a field, use the property.
A.	Format
B.	Caption
	Validation Rule
D.	Validation text
4.) Multiple Choi	ice:
Q.)	defines a standard format for phone numbers, zip codes, social security and various date and time formats.
numbers,	and various date and time formats.
A.	A default value
	An index
C.	An input mask
D.	Validation text
5.) Multiple Choi	ice:
Q.) Why wou	ld you close an open database?
A.	To copy records to it from a table in another database.
B.	To open another database.
C.	When you are finished working in the database.
D.	All of the above

12.) Multiple Choice: Q.) The keyboard method to move from the field name window to the properties window is	s
A. F4 B. F5 C. F6 D. F7	

Module 3 Objectives

By the end of Module 3, a student will be able to create select queries using the Query Design window, define table relationships with referential integrity options, sort records, filter records, and find records.

Module 3 Self-Assessment

-	and Table Relationships
1.) Multiple Cho	
Q.) A select of	the default query type
A.	the default query type
B.	allows the user to specify which fields and records to be selected
	retrieves data from one or more tables
D.	All of the above
2.) Multiple Cho	pice:
Q.) How are	a table datasheet and a query datasheet similar?
	They have the same name.
В.	They look exactly the same.
C.	They have the same amount of columns.
	They have the same fields.
3.) Multiple Cho	sice:
, 1	a table datasheet and a query datasheet different?
	Table datasheets contain permanent data, whereas a query datasheet is
	temporary data based on the criteria of the query.
R	Table datasheets contain temporary data, whereas a query datasheet is
Б.	permanent data based on the criteria of the query.
C	Table datasheets can be formatted, and query datasheets cannot.
	Query datasheets can be formatted, and table datasheets cannot.
4.) Multiple Cho	
- /	ords in Table A have a one-to-many relationship with the records in Table B,
	the following statements is true?
A.	Table A is the primary table and Table B is its related table.
B.	Which table is the primary depends on how their respective primary keys.
C.	There is not enough information to determine which table is the primary table.
D.	Table B is the primary table an Table A is its related table.

5.) Multiple C	Choice:
Q.)	is a set of rules that Access enforces to maintain consistency between
	I tables when you update data in a database.
	A. Regulatory Rules
	B. Referential Integrity
	C. Referential Rules
	D. Filters
6.) Multiple (Choice:
	a statement is False? When Enforce Referential Integrity is selected,
(1)	A. none of these statements is false
	B. you cannot delete a record in the primary table when you add a record to a
	related table
	C. a matching record must already exist in the primary table when you add a
	record to a related table
	D. you cannot change the value of a primary key field in the primary table if
	the change causes an orphan record in the related table
7.) Multiple C	
	exists when one of each data value in the common field of the first table
	es one of these values in the second table.
	A. one-to-one relationship
	B. one-to-many relationship
	C. many-to-many relationship
	D. common field
8.) Multiple C	Choice:
Q.) Which	statement regarding joining (relating) tables in a query is NOT true?
•	A. All of these statements are true.
	B. Tables that are related are joined automatically.
	C. You can join tables on fields with different names.
	D. Deleting a join line in a query affects only that query.
Sorting, Filte	ers and Find
9.) Multiple (
	date/time field, what is ascending sort order?
	A. Most recent to oldest date
	B. Oldest date to most recent
	B. Oldest date to most recent
10.) Multiple (Choice:
Q.) In a qu	uery that has two fields marked to be sorted, which one will Access sort first?
	A. The field that is the primary key in the table.
	B. The field that appears leftmost in the table.
	C. The field that appears leftmost in the query.
	D. The field that is marked first in the table.

11.) Multiple Choice:	
* / \ /	s a set of restrictions you place on the records in an open table/query
-	orarily isolate a subset of records.
A. filter	
B. sort	
C. query	
D. class	
12.) Multiple Choice:	
Q.) Which toolbar but	ton is the <i>filter by selection</i> button?
A. 😼	
B.	
C.	
D.	